Now, when what has so long been a hope, a fear, a doubt, has become a realization—when every true heart throbs with exultation, or is stilled with reverent awe, at the great with exultation, or is stilled with reverent awe, at the great achievement of modern science, the laying of the Telegraph Cable deep in the bed of the ocean—the following grandly prophetic lines will doubtless be interesting to your readers. They are taken from a little poem entitled "Footsteps on Sess, by A. D. T. W.," published last autumn by Crosby, Nichols, &c., and make only one of the many beautiful and truly poetical passages to be found in the book. For the benefit of those who have not had the pleasure of reading the above named volume, it may be well to state that it is in reality a history of the conquest of the sea from the period when

"thought to useful purpose grew.

And Art's first triumph was the frail canoe,"

" last fetter on the giant laid;" which event must lift the coldest heart from man's great work to God, who "hath made him a little lower than the angels, and crowned him with glory and honor." "Once more a white amazement on the Deep

Gathers its great waves whisperingly. Again A human might is measured with the ma n. Out from the Last with calm, imperial sweep, And conscious honor scated on their helms, Deputed envoys of Earth's mightiest realms, The great Leviathans of war—with breath Subdued, and the grim mouths that utter death All sealed and silent—their fierce armament Laid by for a more glorious intent— Walk Westward o'er the waters. As they go With their majestic mein, restrained and slow They silently drop down into the wave, Like a long burial in a boundless grave, Some strange dark burden, that the hungry sea Receives into its bosom wonderingly.

'Tis the last fetter on the giant laid; And he lies bound! The slender cable swayed Through drifting currents down to endless calms, Stretched between the nations-holding thee With all thy pride and might, thou terrible Sea! In the strong clasp of their united arms; While the electric life-pulse, surely beating From shore to shore, speaks their eternal meeting! There in the dim abyss of secrecy, That gathers down into its silent caves The awful wealth of its vast ireasury, Plundered for ages by the ravenous waves, Where the pale skeletons of shipwrecked men Drift slowly by, and great ships overhead Sail heedless, shall come quivering again, Along the quick nerve of that wondrous chain, Thoughts of the living down among the dead.

Men shall stand clustering upon the verge Of the blank waters, listening intent For voices, that uprising through the surge, Bear tidings of another continent! The news that stirs the olden world to-day Shall wings of speed from the forked lightning borrow, And, darting on its momentary way, Spread through the younger hemispheres to-morrow! Oh, man should tremble at the marvelous might So to his limitless presumption given, As he had streehed his hands out through the night, And laid his grasp upon the stars of heaven.'

> From the Western Democrat. A CHAPTER.

And it came to pass in the latter year of the reign of Thomas, the son of Bragg, who reigned over the province of North Carolina, whose border extendeth even to the great sea on the east, that the people shall we look for another ruler?

And they took counsel together, and said let us send wise men to the great city which is called Charlotte, two days' journey from the mountains on

And let them choose out for us a man of wisdom and understanding, and unto him will we And it came to pass that on a certain day these wise men began to assemble in the city of Char-

lotte, wherein aforetime valiant deeds had been wrought during the battles of the great kings. And they came even from the borders of the Virginites to the borders of the Keittites and the entering in of the great river on the east, insomuch that the inns of the great city were unable to contain

And behold, a mighty man named Jennins, whose surname was Kerr, who dwelleth by the street that leadeth towards the north gate of the city, stood up in the midst of the people and said,

Seek ye out four young men who shall go out and find lodgings for the strangers in the city, and lo!

they shall eat at my table. Now Jennins, the son of Kerr, was possessed of corn and oxen, and much sheep. And the men marvelled greatly at the light and glory of the city. And it was so, that when the young men had made an end of lodging the strangers, behold the city was quiet and they all slept. And on the morrow they rose up and sat at the

table of Jennins, and were filled. Then the men with one accord began to say: Jennins is some and greatly to be praised. And the

thing which he did pleased the people. And straightway they began to assemble in the council chamber where the judges were wont to

And they reasoned one with another and did cast lots; and behold, the lot fell upon John the son of Ellis, who was one of the judges of the people, a man comely to look upon and of great wisdom, who dwelt in a city about a day's journey to the north. And the wise men proclaimed it from Dan even to Bersheba, and counselled the people, saying: Let us exalt John the son of Ellis to rule over us, that it may be well with us and our little ones in the land

And the wise men returned unto their own villages; and the thing which they did pleased the people; and they took of the finest of the wheat and did make cakes, and killed the fatlings of the flocks, and rejoiced exceedingly.

I Now it came to pass while the people were rejoicing, that Duncan the son of Mac, whose surname was Rae, who aforetime had troubled the people, insomuch that Pierce the tetrarch caused his young men to send him to the fenced city of the heathen that lieth over against the great sea, suddenly appeared among the people.

Now Duncan, the son of Mac, was a strong young man and of great powers of speech, and had dwelt in the city of the heathen for the space of four years; and hearing that his people were about to choose a ruler, he took shipping and came into his own country from whence he had departed, for he was a man of great spirit and wanted to be ruler. And it was so, that when Duncan appeared, the

people were troubled, and he lodged with one Syme, a printer, a mighty captain among the philistines. whose house is in the city of the great ruler. And they agreed together, and brought out the engines of war to fight against the people.

And Duncan said unto his followers, lo, beyond the great river on the west, even the Mississippi, a great inheritance of land shall be yours if I am made And the people pondered in their hearts what this meant, and they began to wax wroth with Duncan,

and said among themselves : How can this man give

us land, seeing he is without power, like unto our-And behold, Duncan sent greetings to the great captains of the whigites and the know-nothingites, men of war, and let us set up the great hungusfungus, even the humbugabus-taxabus, and frighten

the people so that they exalt not John the son of And it was so, that on the fifth day of the eighth month the people came together for to cast lots for their ruler, and many of the wise men of the whig-

ites refused to fight against the people.

And the thing which they did made Syme, the philistine, angry, and he cursed them in his heart. And Duncan went out and sounded the great ramskinabus, even the ringdum bobolink-a-dooden, which he brought from beyond the great sea, even from the city of the heathen.

And behold, the people were not frightened, but waxed strong, and strove with Duncan, the son of Mac, and Syme the philistine, and they cast lots. And it came to pass that the lot fell upon John the son of Ellis; and the people were glad and gave a shout, and rushed upon the humbugabus and smote it that it fell, and they spoiled the hungus-fungus from the borders of the Keittites on the south even to the great hills toward the going down of the sun and the borders of the Virginites on the

And the people allowed Duncan the son of Mac, to escape alive into his own city, and the land had

And behold, Duncan "heard something drap" And the rest of the acts of the people are they not recorded in the papers.

[From the Charleston (S. C.) Mercury.] FIGHTING ABOLITION IN THE UNION. A distinguished contemporary asserts that "the

great duty of the South now, is to fight abolition in the Union." "This is a great deal better than talking of disolving the Union." We suppose all men in the South are for "fighting abolition in the Union," whilst the Union lasts. But we propose to give what we conceive to be the objections of a large portion of the people of the

South to a continued and interminable fight of abolition in the Union as a preferable policy. They object to this battle, for two reasons: 1. Because it ought not to exist; and, 2. Because they are satisfied that they must be beaten.

And, first, this battle ought not to exist. Did our

ancestors put us into the Union that we might fight within it for the institution of slavery? Suppose, when the Constitution was being made, it had appeared manifest to the framers of it that, by the government it established, the Southern States would have to encounter an incessant warfare, made by the Northern States, on the institution of slavery, would a single Southern State have adopted the Constitution or have entered the Union it established? Most certainly they would not. So far from any such anticipation existing, South Carolina and Georgia, in the Convention which framed the Constitution, distinctly declared that they would not enter the Union unless the slave trade was opened until 1808 .-These States could not have meant that they should obtain slaves from Africa to be assailed in the Union for owning them. They supposed that their property in their slaves would be as quietly and peaceably enjoyed in the Union as out of it. They neither intended to give, nor did they give, by the Constitution, any jurisdiction whatever to the Government of the Union over the institution of slavery, save to protect it. So clearly was the understanding of the nature of the union the Constitution established, that amongst all the objections to the Constitution in all the State Conventions which ratified it, not a man suggested that it might become an instruement for assailing the institution of slavery to overthrow it. Yet Senator Seward, in the Senate last winter, the great leader of the Black Republican party, openly declared their design of abolishing slavery in the South by the agency of the General Government. A large portion of the people of the South object to this Black Republican wartare. They object to being forced into any defensive contest on the institution of slavery. It is an unconstitutional outrage. They are put by it into a false and ignominious position. Instead of equals, they are assailed as inferiors. Instead of the Union protecting their property, it is the instrument by which it is questioned and endangered. Instead of friends it gives us enemies-instead of peace, war. Now, for the single reason that by the Government of the Union the South has to fight abolition in the Union, as a fixed fact, a large portion of the people of the South are for dissolving it. A union with abolitionists, with an eternal war on the institution of slavery, is not the union our fathers made. It is unendurable, disgraceful, ruinous.

But supposing it to be very proper and the very perfection of wisdom never to disolve the Union, but to fight with all our might in the Union, for the institution of slavery, what is the prospect—can we vanquish its opponents? To answer this question satisfactorily we must look to two considerations: 1, What has been our success in our past efforts in this war? and 2. What are our present resources? Experience has always been supposed to be a more truthful guide in human affairs than any mere anticipations. So perverted is human nature, and so complex are the influences that control human affairs, that what has been, is the best proof of what

The South has been fighting this battle of abolition in the Union for some twenty five years. Before it was begun by John Quincy Adams, Congress was free of all agitations on the subject of slavery. A slaveholder could carry his slaves to Washington and keep them in peace. He could carry them with him throughout the Northern States and not be molested or insulted. A slave State and a free State were admitted simultaneously to keep up the relative power of the two sections of the Uoion in the Senate. The idea that the Southern States should be excluded from territory of the United States, acquired by treaty or conquest, was not heard of. Are not all these things changed? Southern slavery is the grand subject for Congressional agitation and the formation of parties in the Union. How very few Southern masters dare carry their slaves to Washington or to the North! The recovery of fugitive slaves is a farce or a tragedy. Vast territories have been acquired, and the South has submitted to be excluded from them all. The South is cast into minority in both branches of Congress, which time can only increase. The two sections of the Union stood arrayed against each other in the late Presidental election on the institution of slavery, and the North failed of success only by a plurality vote, on account of party divisions. The first meeting of Congress under the new Administration has been signalized by renewed agitations on the subject of slavery, and the defeat of the South. Now, here is experience. On which side does it promise ultimate success? Does it not show the steady pro gress and ultimate triumph of abolition in the But let us turn to our second consideration-our

present resources-" to fight abolition in the Union.' What are they? Reason! Well, reason has certainly been influential in strengthening the Southern mind as to the righteousness and necessity of the institution of slavery; but has it made any progress in reconciling the Northern mind to this institution? That it has not, is proved by the steady progress of anti-slavery feeling at the North, until at length it has become the pivot on which parties turn. Interest! Does it always prevent the most ruinous revolutions? Did interest rule Spain when she exterminated or drove out of her territory six millions of Moors, constituting at that time the most civilized portion of her people? Did interest rule France when she massacred or drove out the Huguenots from her borders? Did interest govern England when she forced on the revolution of 1776, and made us an independent people? Here is a contest between two sections of a country, under the same government, differing radically in their institutions, which constitute the criterion of parties—slavery or anti-slavery-North or South-which shall rule ! Fanaticism and the lust for power is on one side—the acting, the aggressing side. On the other, a consciousness of right, and a Constitution broken and trampled on, acting on the defensive. Now add that the acting and aggressing party has been steadily for the last twenty-five years gaining, whilst the South has been losing, power; that it has now the mastery of both branches of Congress; and that every year, by increase of population and the addition of new States, it must increase in power; and can the result be doubted? The position of the South in the Union is that of increasing weakness-that of the North of increasing strength. The South has been beaten, and the North has been victorious, in every battle of abolition fought in the Union; yet we are told to go on and fight this desperate battle in the Union, and fight it nowhere else. We must saying: Get you down into the plain with your mighty | not look at disunion as a measure to support us-not even as a refuge from the fierce and remorseless fanaticism which would extinguish the South in flames and blood. We are to cling to the Union as the terrified wretch clung to the anchor of the ship going down a helpless wreck beneath the waves. Such a course is not approved of by a large portion of the people of the South. They do not think that "it s a great deal better than talking of dissolving the Union." Whilst fighting abolition in the Union, they think it politic to prepare for events of discomfiture, and the alternative of safety by disunion.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY .- Prof. B. F. Greenough, of Boston, has discovered a new process by which burning fluid and camphene are made non-explosive, thereby saving the risk of accidents which have become so frequent in our vicinity. The process by which this desideratum is attained consists in the complete saturation of the camphene or fluid with carbonic acid gas. This gas, it is well known, is unable to support combustion, (and, indeed, in considerable quantities it is as effective an extinguisher of fire as water itself,) and when combined with burning fluid utterly destroys its explosive quality without in the least impairing its illuminating property.

Ex-Governor John J. McRae is named as a candidate for Congress in Mississippi, to succeed General [From the Clayton (Ala.) Banner.] NEGRO BARBECUES.

This has become an established institution in this part of the Southern country, and is one we admire greatly, not so much for the real enjoyment that we have in attending them, but for the mutual benefits which result to both master and servant therefrom. All who reside in the South are aware of the strong attachment of slaves to their owners, and the many acts of kindness on the part of owners to their slaves, in order that this feeling of affection and gratitude may be strengthened. It is only that class who are totally unacquainted with these thingswho have never seen for themselves the practical workings of our system-that doubt the fact that our slave population is the happiest laboring population in the world. If those who are at all skeptical about it could attend a barbecue on one of our Cowikee plantations, which are given annually to the negroes, they would soon be convinced that the Southern negro needs no sympathy from Northern philanthropists, and that his condition could not easily be bettered.

We had the pleasure of attending one of these barbecues a short time since at the plantation of Mrs. Shorter in Russell county, and, together with several other gentlemen who had been invited by the intelligent and gentlemanly overseer, Mr. Towns, enjoyed ourself greatly.

When we arrived at the quarters, which was about 11 o'clock, A. M., we found all the darkies rigged out in holiday attire, and looking perfectly happy and contented. Most of the gentlemen present, who were in attendance by invitation of Mr. Towns, being planters and overseers of the neighborhood, the principal topic of conversation was, as a matter of course, planting. The quality of land, the cotton and corn crops, the management of negroes and other kindred subjects, were freely discussed, and really a great deal of valuable information might have been gathered from their interchange of opinions, and the result of their different experiments, notwithstanding the "tall" bragging in which some of the overseers present indulged This kind of gas work, by the by, is not confiend to overseers, for it is unfortunately but too common with many who are engaged in what are considered more polite, if not in more useful occupations.

One gentleman present, who had been talking rather extravagantly about his crop, and what an enormous yield he expected from a certain cotton field, was suddenly brought up "all standing" by an old gentleman who is well known-as'a hard case, especially in the "blanket stretching" line. This old cove, who had been quietly smoking his pipe and listening to the conversation, observed, "that he knew Mr. M----'s cotton was fine, and was heavily fruited, but that it could n t be compared with some he had." Being asked by a waggish young planter sitting near by, how good his was, he replied, "I've got a field of 'Boyd's Prolifi' cotton. that every limb on the stalks has from seven to ten bolls to every joint, and the joints are not more than four inches apart," and offered to bet one hundred dollars on it. Here the bragging ended.

About one o'clock dinner was announced, and the white folks did ample justice to the good things set before them in the great house, whilst some seventyfive or a hundred darkies made barbecued shoat and mutton hastily disappear from a long table set out in the yard. There was the greatest abundance of everything in the way of good eating, and surely nothing ever passed off more pleasantly.

After the tables were cleared away, "cat gut and horse hair" soon summoned all hands out in the well swept yard, and the dancing commenced. The old negroes were seated around at convenient places to witness the performance, whilst the young folks pitched in with a will, and danced only as negroes can dance. There was no such thing as cessationwhen one tired another was ready to take his place. It was truly amusing to watch the motions of juvenile Africa under the inspiration of the fiddle. The little fellows take as naturally to dancing as young ducks to water. In several instances it was a tight struggle between the desire to sleep after getting a full belly, and the passion for dancing. Now and then a little fellow would get off to himself so as not to attract too much attention, and try the various steps and extravaganzas, which he admired so much in his seniors. After exercising violently awhile, the drowsy god would get hold of him, then would come the struggle; but it would not be long before he would sink down on the sand utterly ob-

livious of the lively scenes passing around him. This is but a faint description of what took place at the barbecue. What was enacted there, is repeated on almost every plantation in this, section at

As the sun was fast sinking in the west, we left them still in full blast. We suppose they kept up the frolic, as is usual, till the night was far advanced. We thought, as we wended our way homeward, of the mistaken notions that prevail in reference to our "peculiar institution" by those who have never seen it, or who have never taken the pains to inform themselves correctly concerning it. How we wish that the "freedom shriekers" could witness such a scene. Perhaps they would then realize the reverse of the picture which they are so wont to draw of slavery as it exists at the South. No one who will look at it right, and divest himself of prejudice, can help admitting that instead of its being a moral and social evil, it is a blessing to all concerned, and will recognize in it the hand of Providence, directing it for the amelioration of the condition of a degraded race.

HORRIBLE DEATH IN A DIVING APPA-

RATUS. An inquest was held at Dover, on Friday, on the body of John Oppey, a diver employed at the Admiralty Pier Works. Isaac Smale, a mason by trade, and a helmet diver in the employ of Messrs. Lee & Son, was the first witness examined. He said: I knew the deceased, who was also a man employed upon the Admiralty Pier Works. Yesterday, about one o'clock, I went down in the ordinary diver's dress, for the purpose of setting foundations for the pier. I was accompanied by the deceased, who was provided with the same apparatus. I believe that that was the first time he had descended. Before going down, I established with him a code of signals he was to make with his hands, whereby I should know whether he required more or less air; and I expressly enjoined him by no means to meddle with the air valve, as the consequences might be very serious if he did so. I also told him how to signal with his life line to those above, in the event of his wishing to be taken up. On getting to the bottom, I placed him against one of the blocks, and pressing his hand and waiving to him at the same time, I conveyed to him that he was not to move. I then left him for about two minutes, but he was not distant more than six or eight feet. I employed myself the time mentioned in setting one of the blocks, and then returned to the deceased. I found him at the place at which I had put him, but holding in his hand a tool called a straight edge, with which he pointed to one of the blocks, which was slightly out of level. I was pleased with that, as I thought it showed he was getting on famously. I then repeated the signal to him not to stir, and again left him, and employed myself at my work. In about ten rainutes I went to him again, and he had then moved about four feet toward the spot at which I had been employed. I examined the valve regulating the quantity of air supplied to the diving apparatus, which was in the position I bad placed it in previous to going down, and enjoined him by signals not to move. I then a third time went from him, and, on my return to him in about two or three minutes, he was leaning with his arm upon the block and the straight-edge in his hand. He shook the latter at me playfully, as if he was striking with a sword. I then again left him, and in a few minutes, on looking toward him, I missed him. I directly went to where he ought to have been, but he had moved from the spot about eight feet. On getting to him, I took him by the arm, upon which he turned toward me, and made the agreed signal with his hands that he should like to go up. I directly snatched his life-line, giving the signal to those above to lift him up, and at the same time I lifted my hand to snatch mine, when a signal came down to me to come up myself. I gave the return signal immediately, and I was lifted to the surface. On getting there I looked about for the deceased, expecting to find that he also had been raised, but I was informed that they could not lift him. I said, 'Pull him,' and they did so, but were still unable to raise him up. I then directed them to pass the line on the staging, so as to get the lift straight up and down. That was done, but still they could not get him up. On learning this, I went down myself directly, but was unable to

find the decessed, and thinking that he might have been drawn to the surface as I had gone down, I again had myself pulled up. Finding, however, that they had still been dnable to lift him, I again descended by his life line, and guided by that I discovered him lying down with his hand firmly clenching a rope. I then cut off his weights, on which he lifted a little, and I argued from that that there was some hope. After some difficulty I unclinched his hands, and he was then lifted up, upon my making the necessary signal to those above. I followed him to the surface, and on the glass in front of my helmet being taken out I asked if he was dead or alive -the answer being, "I fear he is dead." I went directly to look at the collar of the deceased's apparatus, and found the regulater quite open. The valve being opened, water could get into the helmet. I do not think the valve could have become open by accident, but must have been designedly turned by deceased. On the occasion of my first going down into the water as a diver, I suffered extremely from pains in the head, and beginners often suffer in the same way. Going down immediately after eating would cause the symptoms to be aggravated. The deceased had just come from dinner when he descended. In my opinion deceased began to feel oppressed and uncomfortable, and was induced to turn the valve, thinking thereby to obtain relief. The Jury returned a verdict in accordance with this witness's opinion.—Dover Chronicle.

ELASTIC SANDSTONE-A GEOLOGICAL CURIOSITY FROM NORTH CAROLINA. - We have before us a specimen of Elastic Sandstone, a new and interesting acquisition to modern geology, discovered only a short time ago in a mountain in Stokes county, North-Carolina, about three miles from the village of Danbury, by a mineralogist of Philadelphia. The specimen was obtained from Dr. John Pepper, a gentleman residing within a short distance of the spot at which it was first discovered and where investigation proves that any quantity still abounds. The substance resembles the common light yellow sandstone, though rather finer than otherwise, and possesses a flexibility much the same as in thick elastic belting or moulded india-rubber. The specimen is about seven inches long by one thick and one and a half wide. It may be bent, even strained with the ordinary force of the hand, without being broken, and by taking one end in the hand the rest may be bent and swayed like a wand without the least tendency to snap off as its appearance would seem to indicate. After being heated, its liability to crumble, as in the natural state, is arrested, and it retains its pliancy while it is as hard as fron! This is certainly a quality which renders it most valuable. The crucibles, furnaces and linings to furnaces used by smiths and chemists can be made of no better nor more convenient material, and its adaptability for coarser work need not be mentioned. Other and more important uses it may or may not have. As a geological phenomenon it is fully worth preservation and

The section of the State in which the elastic sandstône abounds, is peculiarly rich in mineral wealth, which unfortunately is as yet unexplored. The traces of coal in that region afford the strongest evidences of the existence of immense mines of that valuable article. The mountains abound with beautiful crystals and briliant stones of various colors and we doubt not that gold itself may be found there. Some day, an early one we hope, will unfold such treasures in this almost unknown section, as will excite the wonder of the wisest of us. - Petersburg

JOHN CHINAMAN'S ICE .- A newly arrived John Chinaman, in Shasta, California, purchased some ice recently, and, finding it very wet, laid it out to dry in the sun. On going to look for it again he found that it had disappeared, and forthwith accused the whole Chinese neighborhood of larceny. A general

LOST OR STOLEN.

Y POCKET BOOK, with the following Bonds, Receipts, Judgments and Bank Certificates, with other valuable papers, was taken from, or lost by the subscriber, on (Sunday,) 1st of August, while at or near Bentonsville Church, and this is to warn all persons from trading for or

using said papers:
One Bond vs. Solomon Pearson for \$12 50; one Bond vs. Silas Cox for \$25 00; one Bond vs. Henry Lane for \$60 00; one Bond vs. Henry Best, of Greene, for \$50 00; one Bond vs. Joshua Johnston for \$12 50; one Bond vs. John Gerhardt for \$40 00; one Bond vs. Dibble & Bro. for \$50 00. One Judgment vs. H. Henyard for \$40 00; one Judgment vs. Jethrow Howell for \$30 00; one Judgment vs. Jos. Gurly for \$25 00.

One Receipt of officer Gerold for bond vs. Mr. Battin for \$100 00. Four Shares of Bank Stock, or Certificates for same, transferred to me as Trustee by W. F. Atkinson, Adm't. of E. Atkinson, dec'd. Also a bundle of notes and accounts made payable to E. Atkinson, dec'd.
T. W. WHITLY.

ALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY FOR rty, situated in the Town of Franklinton, to wit: My Tan Yard, which is well fitted up with every neces sary fixture for carrying on the Tanning business with profit. Attached to the Tan Yard, and which will be sold with it, is one acre of land on which there is a good Dwel ling House, with out-houses, and an excellent Spring of never failing water. Any person wishing to engage in the Tanning business, will do well to examine the premises, as there is no better location for the purpose in North Carolina. I will also sell one lot of half an acre or more, located on main street, with a well-arranged, large and commodious Store House, and one other valuable building. I will sell one other lot, with a valuable Store House on

I will sell the above property privately, or, if not previously disposed of, I shall expose it to public sale at auction, without reserve, on the 11th day of September next. Any person wishing to examine the Premises will please call on me or Mr. Howell Cook, who will take pleasure in showing them, and giving any information desired. Terms:-Six months' credit.

t, (occupied for several years past by J. A. Henley,) well

SHEMUEL KEARNEY. Franklintou, N. C., Aug. 11, 1858.

HAMPTON ACADEMY. JOHN B. CARY, A. M. PRINCIPAL, Instructor in Ancient Languages and Mathematics. E. C. EDMONDS, V. M. J., Assistant in Mathematics and Instructor in Tactics. JESSE S. JONES, A. B., Assistant in Ancient Languages. PHILIPPE HEULE, Instructor in Modern Languages and Music. MISS EMILY A. CLEVELAND. Instructress in Female Department.

Board, and tuition in Ancient Languages and Mathematics \$220 per session of ten months, commencing on the first Monday in October. Lights extra. For Catalogues, or further information, address the Prin cipal, Hampton, Virginia. Refer to Sam'l Calvert, Jackson; Richard J. Gregory and

Ollin Coor, Goldsboro'; and Alexander S. Jones, Warrenton; gentlemen who have had children or wards at this August 2, 1858. NOTICE.—I TAKE THIS METHOD OF INFORM-ING the Citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that I have commenced the GROCERY BUSI-

NESS in Raleigh, two squares south-west of the Capitol, and opposite the Masonic Lodge. I expect to keep con-

stantly on haud a good assortment of Groceries, such as Sngar, Coffee, Teas, Candles, Tobacco, Snuff, Leather, Shoes, Meal, Flour, Lard, Bacon, Butter, Cheese, Molasses, Salt, and a small assortment of Dry Goods, and various other articles too tedious to mention. I hope by strict atfriends and acquaintances. JOHN MYATT. Also, I still continue to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS on the same Lot, not more than seventy-five yards from my Grocery. I have a lot of CARRIAGES and

BUGGIES on hand, all of which are of good material, and well put up. And when you are going around looking for Carriages in Raleigh, don't forget me because I am a little out of the way. JOHN MYATT. December 15th, 1857.

FOR SALE, HAVE 9 NORTH-DEVON YOUNG BULLS, and as many HEIFERS for sale. They can be selected by the purchaser now, and I will pasture them until the proper time of delivery, on the 1st day of November next, or I will deliver them at the State Fair. I will have but a few on exhibition at that time. Also a few South-Dowr and Grade exhibition at that time. Also a lew Boulds. Apply soon. South-Down and Leicester young BUCKS. Apply soon. W. R. HOLT.

Lexington, N. C., July 19, 1858
N. C. Planter copy three times. VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE. OFFER FOR SALE A TRACT OF LAND in Wake E county, about twenty miles north of Raleigh, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, three miles from Forestville, and adjoining Wake Forest College lands, containing about

thirty-seven hundred acres-the residence of the late Thos. Alston, deceased. It is a healthy situation, and in a good neighborhood. The land may be divided in smaller parcels to suit purchasers. JAMES J. ALSTON. 32-wtf..* Register copy weekly till forbid.

NEW ORLEANS SCHOOL OF MEDICINE. Situated on Common street, opposite the Charity Hospital THE REGULAR COURSE OF LECTURES in this Institution will commence on MONDAY, THE 15TH NOVEMBER, 1858, and continue twenty weeks.

FACULTY: Erasmus D. Fenner, M. D., Professor of Theory and Prac-Authory A. Penisten, M. D., Professor of Physiolagy.
Austin Flint, M. D., Prof. of Clin. Med. and Auscultation

Thomas Peniston, M. D, Emeritus Prof. of Clin. Med. and Auscultation and Percussion.
Samuel Choppin, M. D., Prof. of Surgery.
Isaac L. Crawcour, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry and Medi-

Howard Smith, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and John M. W. Picton, M. D., Prof. of Diseases of Women D. Warren Brickell, M. D., Prof. of Obstetrics. Cornelius C. Beard, M. D., Prof. of Anatomy.

J. F. Grall, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy. The Dissecting Rooms will be opened on the 15th of October. Clinical instruction will be given daily in the wards of the Charity Hospital, and three times a week at the College Dispensary, where the patients number about one hundred a week. The distinguished abilities of Prof A. Flint, both as a lecturer and writer on Clinical Medicine, will here find an admirable field for display. The Professors will take pleasure in aiding the Students to procure cheap and comfortable board and lodging.

Amount of Fees for the full Course of Lectures, \$108,00

Matriculation Fee, (paid but once) Dissecting Fee, Graduating Fee, For any further information address.

E. D. FENNER, M. D., Dean of the Faculty, No. 5, Carondelet street. New Orleans, June, 1858.

JAMES M. EDNEY, COMMISSION MERCHANT,

56 JOHN-STREET, N. Y. BUYS AND FORWARDS EVERY KIND of merchandise for 2½ per cent. Commission. Referto Govs. Swain and Morehead, N. W. Woodfin, J. W. Os. borne, C. P. Mendenhall, A. M. Gorman, Esqrs., and Rev C. F. Deems, Hon. W. A. Graham, and others. Dealer in Pianos, Melodeons, Organs, Harps, Guitars, Music, Sewing Machines, Iron Safes, Pumps, Garden Engines, &c. A printed list of all the different makers, kinds and prices sent free. Publisher of an elegant lithograph of "Hickory Nut Falls," N. C., (\$1,) and the "CHEROKEE PHYSI-CIAN: OR, INDIAN GUIDE TO HEALTH." This invaluable family adviser should be in every house. It treats of all diseases, has a copious glessary, and prescribes the remedies from nature's bounteons stores, for all our infirmities and misfortunes. It is printed on fine white paper, handsomely bound, fourth edition, 300 pages, and is mailed

free for one dollar New Rosewood Pianos, \$150. March 23, 1858. 12-weow6m

HILLSVILLE ACADEMY. CARROLL COUNTY, VA. B. F. THOMPSON, A. M., Principal, J. AVIS BARTLEY, A. M., Associate Principal. Associated with efficient instructors.

THE 16TH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL COMMENCE THE FIRST MONDAY IN AU-GUST, and continue twenty-one weeks. Board can be had in good families at six dollars per month. Hillsville is a village, near the top of the Blue Ridge, com

nanding a view of the most picturesque, romantic and sub It is well supplied with good water and pure air from the surrounding mountains, and is renowned for health. It at fords as good society as our smaller towns generally. It is situated on our main thoroughfare from Tennessee to North-Carolina, over which passes a line of stages, and is within a few hours travel of the Virginia and Tennesse: Railroad. Through the liberality of Messrs. Andrew S. Fulton, Ben. Rush Floyd and Alexander N. Chaffin, two Gold Medals have been presented annually for the last two best speakers. The Annual Catalogue will be sent to any one desiring further information about the school.

\$200 REWARD.

A PROCLAMATION, By his Excellency Thos. Bragg. Governor of North-Carolina. HEREAS, it has been represented to me that JOHN A. GILCHRIST stands charged with the murder of ARCHIBALD SMITH, in the county of Moore, on the nineteenth day of Jul., A. D. 1858, and that the said John A. Gilchrist is a fugitive from justice, and has escaped be-Now to the end that the said John A. Gilchrist may be

arrested and brought to trial for his said offence; I do hereby issue this my Proclamation, offering a reward of Two Hundred Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Moore county. DESCRIPTION. He is said to be a large, broad shouldered man, weight about

200 pounds-stoops forward-complexion red and freshlight hair-thin beard-inclined to be corpulent-is considerably bloated from drink-about 45 years of age-speaks quickly, and has a bold impertment look. Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the [L. s.] State of North-Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this the 31st day of July, A. D., 1858. THOS. BBAGG.

By the Governor. PULASKI COWPER, Private Secretary.

OFFER AT PRIVATE SALE A TRACT OF LAND consisting of 230 acres, near the town of Lexington and within one mile of the Depot, with a good or 30 acres of which is the richest Branch bottoms, with a deep and capacious ditch to carry off surplus waters, an most of it in grass, for grazing and mowing; upwards of 50 acres are in the heaviest white-oak, red-oak and hickory timber. The rock are Trap and Greenstone, the soil a dark clay loam, and of excellent quality. It has on it numerous rings of the best water, and is of the best quality for

Also, a Tract of 200 acres, lying two miles East of Lexington Depot, through which also runs a public road. This consists entirely of wood land of pine, oak and hickory. It is within a half a mile of a Saw Mill on Abbott's creek, with an excellent road to the Saw Mill. The timber is of excellent quality and the soil a good sandy loam, will make good Farm, and is considered of excellent quality for l'obacco. The prices asked for these lands, considering their convenient distance to a Railroad Depot, must offer great inducements to purchasers.

Wheat, Tobacco and Grass, and is capable of being made a

Lexington, N. C., July 20, 1858.

NOTICE TO LAND PURCHASERS. THE UNDERSIGNED has, in Clark Co., A.kansas 12,000 acres of wild COTTON LANDS for sale, in tracts to suit purchasers, on as favorable terms as can be afforded in any portion of the west. These lands were located twenty-one , ears ago, and are equal, if not superior, to the same amount that may be found in any other portion of the State. These lands lie within 25 or 30 miles of Camden, Arkansas, a flourishing town, where from 10,000 to 20,000 bales of cotton are shipped by steamboals annually; and also within 20 miles of Arkadelphia, a flourishing county town that ships from 2,000 to 3,000 bales of

Railroad, that is certain to be built within five years, having a large land grant from the government.

Any information can be had by addressing the undersigned at Arkadelphia, Clark Co., Arkansas.

MICHAEL BOZEMAN.

The above lands lie on the survey of the Cairo & Fulton

100 Plows and Straw Cutters for Sale. "Buy cheap and plow deep while sluggards sleep, And you shall have bread and money to spare or to keep.

KEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, THAT I am selling, and will continue to sell, low for cash, or on short time to punctual customers. I have in store a large lot of Candles, Leather and Shoes, together with a general assortment of Family Groceries, such as Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Molasses, Cheese, Flour, Meal, and Corn, best old and common Liquors, Wines, &c., &c., which I will sell wholesale or retail. Call and see for yourself, 4th door north side of Hargett Street, as I am determined not to be undersold by any one. Thankful for past favors I hope by fair dealing and strict

JORDAN WOMBLE. Raleigh, March 24, 1857. GLEN ANNA FEMALE SEMINARY.

THOMASVILLE, DAVIDSON Co., N. C. TEXERMS:-Board excluseive of Washing and Lights per Session of five months \$30. Tuition in the regular classes \$12. Music and ornamental branches correspondingly low. The Fall Session will commence on the 1st DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1858. Pupils are admitted at any time during the Session, and charged from the time of entrance. Catalogues containing all necessary information trance. respecting the course of instruction, terms, &c., will be forwarded on application to

J. W. THOMAS, President
Board of Trustees.

LAND FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his lands lying on Big Fishing creek, Halifax county, on which he lives. The Tract contains near 1,000 acres. About 200 acres of the land is cleared and in a high state of cultivation. The place is well improved, has a two story dwelling house with six good rooms and garrett, and several good out-houses, six good rooms and garrett, and several good out-houses, gin-house, cotton-screw, barn, stables, &c. There is an excellent spring within eighty yards of the house. There is about 125 acres of the land level low ground, lies in the bend of the creek. The subscriber being very desirous to sell, invites purchasers to examine his place. It is a high, healthy country. The terms will be easy. Possession will be given by the first of January next.

August 10, 1858.

August 10, 1858. NORTH-CAROLINA MILITARY ACADE-MY.—It is proposed to establish at Hilsborough in January next, an institution to be called the "North-Carlina Military Academy," of which the discipline and course of studies will be such as are sanctioned by long experience in similar institutions. Due notice will be given of

C. C. TEW. 83-w6t... OLIN HIGH SCHOOL-MALE & FEMALE Kev. BAXTER CLEGG, Principal, Miss MARGARET TUCKER, Assistants.

Other assistants will be procured, as the wants of the school demand, so as to secure full and thorough instruction to all the pupils. OLIN HIGH SCHOOL is situated in the North-Easte part of Iredell county, N. C., on the waters of Rocky creek, in a healthy section of country, and in the midst e

an industrious and moral community, and is as free free an industrious and dissipation as any school temptations to extravagance and dissipation as any school temptations to extravagance and dissipation as any school. The course of instruction is full, and particular attention is paid to the elementary branches. All the teachers have experience; and the Principal, Rev. B. Clegg, is well and favorably known as one of the most successful managers. and instructors of youth in the State. The government and instructors of youth in the State. The government is mild and firm. It is gradually increasing, and offers strong inducements to those who have sons and daughters to be educated. Parents and Guardians are left to manage the expenditures in dress, to control the amount of locket money, and to allow the making of accounts with men chants and others, or to interdict them as they think best The trustees and teachers recommend and inculcate plain ness, simplicity and neatness in dress, and frugality and economy in expenditures; but assume no authority to con trol them, and take no responsibility in these matters.

TERMS PER SESSION OF 21 WEEKS. Classical Department, English Department, from Music on Piano, 20 00 Use of Instrument. Painting. French, Crayons, &c.,

BOARD.-Young gentlemen from \$7.50 to \$8.00 pe month, exclusive of lights, and they wait on themselves month, exclusive of lights, and they wait on themselves. Young ladies \$8.00 per month, including fuel, washing, and attention. Lights will be furnished at moderate prices. Tuition and contingent fees in advance Boarding flouses are kept for young ladies; also for young gentlemen—and they are requested to board separately. The Fall Session opens the 3d Wednesday in July, and the Spring the 1st Wednesday in January. The commencement is on last Wednesday of May, and the annual meeting of the trustees the day before, at 9 o'clock, A. M. A liberal share of tees the day before, at 9 o'clock, A. M. A liberal share of patronage is solicited.

By order of Trustees. J. C. TURNER, President. P. TOMLIN, Secretary. Iredell county, N. C., June 14, 1858. United States' Mail-Salisbury to Asheville.

FOUR HORSE COACHES. THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC ARE RES. pectfully requested to give this line a trial. They will find it to be the cheapest, nearest and best route WEST. My Coaches are fine, large—Nine and Fourteen Passeuger Concord Coaches.

(No Hacks on the Road.) My Horses are well trained and gentle, and I take pleasure in recommending the Drivers on this line as being the most sober, careful and gentlemanly Drivers to be found on any Stage Line. Travellers will find this route a more pleasant one than any other, passing through Statesville by the Catawba Rail-road Bridge, Newton, Morganton, Marion, Pleasant Gar-dens Swananno Gap of the Blue Ridge, in full view of the celebrated Mt. Mitchell and Mt. Clingman of the Black

Mountain. Persons wishing to visit the Black Mountains can procure a guide and horses at MR. STEP'S or POR-TEK'S, and in a few hours' ride reach the Black Mountain House, and at their leisure visit Mitchell's Falls, Mt. Clingman and Mt. Mitchell, the highest peaks of land East of the

Tickets on this line good for three months.

Stage Office in Salisbury, at the Rowan House.

C. S. BROWN, Contractor. Morganton, N. C., March 6, 1858.

· FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL, Rev. N. McR. RAY, A. B., Principal.

THIS INSTITUTION is on the N. C. Railroad, 15 miles West of Greensborough and 5 from Normal College. Its next Session will begin SEPT. 1st. Its object is to provide for the thorough education of young ladies, and to qualify such of them as may desire it for the avocation of teaching. The Principal is a graduate of Normal College, and an experienced teacher. The Principal of Music last had ten years experience in teaching it. They have expe rienced and efficient Assistants.

Instruction is given in all the branches taught in the best Female Institutions. Young ladies of limited means are credited for tuition until they can teach and pag it. We have Apparatus, new Pianos, &c. We can accommodate 125 boarding pupils. The expenses are less than at any other Institution of the same character in the State. Board alone and the English Branches \$36 to \$45 per Session. Latin and Greek each \$7 50. French \$5. Ornamentals

very low. Half of the expenses required in advance. Wanted, Situations for Southern Female Teachers For full information, address, Rev. WM. J. LANGDON, Proprietor.

CHRONOLOGY OF NORTH-CAROLINA, by D. K. Bennett, will be published by James M. Edney, New York, about the first of September next, after which time subscribers and others may obtain their copies by calling at the N. C. Book-Store, and paying one dollar, or by sending one dollar and twelve cents to the undersigned by mail.

pressions may be obtained. The work will also be sold by agents and booksellers throughout the State. Address Shallotte P. O., Brunswick county, N. C.

By ordering in advance by mail the first and finest im-

A Gure for the Piles!

HAVING BEEN AFFLICTED 26 YEARS with this terrifying disease, and finding no relief, I finally discovered a VEGETABLE OINTMENT, which, I beleive, is unparalleled in its efficacy. Having cured myself, and many others, I now offer this remedy to the publichumbug. I could produce many proofs, but as the 0intment is out on its own merits, those that are afflicted will be the best judges after using the Ointment. By sending One Dollar, and 9 cents in Post Office stamps, a Box will be sent anywhere in the United States. Address,

AGENTS FOR THE STANDARD, JAS. H. BIGGS, of Raleigh, R. R. HUDNALL, of

THE ABOVE GENTLMEN are authorized to receive subscriptions and make collections. All post-masters will please act as agents for us. ** Former agents, (whose agencies are hereby revoked,) will please make immediate returns of all moneys and accounts in their hands.

MASONIC CLASSIC INSTITUTE, PERSON CO., N. C.—REV. JAMES H. BRENT, Principal, aided by efficient assistants, commences its next session Wednesday the 27th of January 1858. Board \$ per month. Tuition from \$71/2 to \$20 per session. Hillsboro' is the nearest point on the Central R. R; South Boston, on the Richmond & Parville R. R. For particulars address the Principal.

TEACHER WANTED. ANTED A TEACHER IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, who is competent to give instruction in the higher branches of Latin, Greek, Mathematics, &c., and also 10 teach Vocal Music. Salary \$400 and board. For further particulars address N. B. Cobb, Greenville, N. C., or the subscriber, W. D. COBB,

Everettsville, N. C. A CARRIAGE FOR SALE. HANDSOME and very stylish two-seated single horse

This Carriage was made in Baltimore by that celebrated manufacturer McCann, and has been used only a few times in riding in and around Ruleigh. For further particulars, &c., apply to JAMES J. IREDELL.

\$20 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, on the 6th inst., negro bor GEORGE, aged about 28 or 24 years, medium size and bailet are

height, and very rough skin on his face. Said boy was purchased about three years since, from Justan Di near Louisburg; but he was raised near Raleigh, where expect he is lurking. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and confinement in any Jail so that I get

Edgecombe county, July 8, 1858.

VOTICE TO PHYSICIANS.-A VERY ELLfor a Physician, with all the conveniences necessary for the accommodation of a family, will be vacated shortly by its present owner, who purposes moving to another State.

Those desirous of locating, will receive all necessary information on application to the Editors of the Standard.

April 2, 1858.

W J. HOUSTON. HOUSTON & ALLEN, Attornies and Counsellors at Law, WILL ATTEND THE COUNTY AND SUPERIOR Courts of Duplin, New Hanover and adjoing

ties, and also the Courts of Wake. April 14, 1857. SIDNEY A. SMITH, WILL SMITHFIELD, N. C., Will attend regularly the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnson, Cumberland, Harnett and Wilson. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt st-

January 9, 1858. N. B. COBB, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Greenville, N. C.